NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1882.

Vol. XL1., No. 12,867.

INTERNAL TAXATION-SENATOR ALLISON'S BE-

The fate of the Sherman Refunding bill before the House Committee on Ways and Means is discussed by a TRIBUNE correspondent. It is believed that the questions of the tariff and internal taxation will be considered first. Senator Windom's bill, providing for a reserve fund and for gold certificates, it is said guards against both the depletion of the Treasury by the conversion of currency into coin certificates, and the inflation of the cur-

REFUNDING AND TAXATION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Refunding bill, which passed the Senate Friday, will be referred in the House to the Ways and Means Committee, where it will meet with considerable opposition and probably will undergo material modifications. Last winter Mr. Kelley, now chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was opposed to any refunding measure, and there is no reason to suppose that his views have changed since that time. Mr. Raudall, another member of the committee, has a Refunding bill of his own, which, it is reasonable to suppose, he prefers to the Senate bill. His bill provides for the issue of five-twenty 3 per cent bonds, and it contains substantially the "Carlisle section" of the Refunding bill vetoed by President Hayes last

In conversation with a TEIBUNE correspondent yesterday, Mr. Carlisle, another member of the Ways and Means Committee, said that he had not yet carefully read the bill as it passed the Senate, but from what he knew of it, he was disposed to favor it. In regard to the provision requiring National banks to give thirty days' notice of intention to deposit lawful money to surrender their circulation. and limiting such desposits in any one calendar month to \$5,000,000, Mr. Carlisle said he thought it would be sufficient to prevent the banks from suddenly contracting the currency to such an extent as to cause a business pante, and this, he insisted, was the main purpose of his amendment to the Refunding bill of last year.

Mr. Speer, of Georgia, another member of the Ways and Means Committee, is in favor of long time bonds, believing that this generation has done its share toward the payment of the principal of the ablic debt. Another member of the committee is Mr. Dunuell, who, judging by his position last winwhile Mr. Morrison, another member, will not be likely to approve of it in its present form.

One element which will figure largely in the discussions of the committee in regard to refunding, and which will be an important factor in forming the conclusions of different members, will be the question of taxation, both tariff and internal revne; and it is hardly to be expected, therefore, that the subject will be seriously considered until after the members of the committee shall have marked out a policy in regard to that subject. The same considerations will affect, to as great a degree, same considerations will affect, to as great a degree, the judgment of members of the House, and will indeed govern the action of most of them. They feel that the policy adopted and carried out by Secretary Windom obviates the necessity of any immediate action, and that Congress is left free to consult its own convenience as to further legislation respecting the public debt. There is a strong tendency toward a reduction of taxation, and probably no measure which a majority of members of the House may think likely to interfere with that tendency can press at this session.

RESERVE FUND AND GOLD CERTIFICATES. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Feb. 5 .- Senator Allison's bill to provide a reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes is attracting the attention of financiers in Congress, as offering at least a partial solution of the problem which must soon be solved in regard to the retirement of National bank circulation.

The National banks own \$241,000,000 of the "Windows" which are held as the security for circulation. Within seven or eight years, at the farthest, it is to be expected that these bonds will be redeemed, and the banks will be forced to replace them with 44g or 4 per cent bonds if they continue to maintain their present volume of circulation. The former become redeemable in 1891, only nine years hence; and thus not offer much advantage over the "Windoms" for the purposes of the banks. The 4s are largely held by trust and insurance companies and other institutions of a similar character, and will be difficult to obtain by the time the banks will require them. Under these circumstances it is to be expected that many of the banks will prefer to retire a portion of their circulation, rather than pay the premium upon the high rate bonds; and that a gradual, though slow, contraction of the currency will begin to take place within the next two or three years from this cause.

Mr. Allison's plan is based upon the theory that there is gold enough in the country, and will continue to be, to fill the vacuum could it be given that property of transportability possessed alone by paper money. He, therefore, proposes to authorize any holder of gold to deposit it in the Treasury, and receive therefor gold certificates in denominations of not less than \$20 each, the gold being held for the redemption of the certificates and being available for that purpose only.

But here a difficulty presents itself. Once before gold certificates were issued under similar terms, and it was found that in order to get them the holders of greenbacks presented them in large quantities, and having drawn out an equivalent in gold from the resumption fund, tu rned about, deposited the gold and drew gold certificates. In this way greenbacks were convertible into gold certideates, while the resumption fund was rapidly depleted and would have been speedily exhausted had not Secretary Sherman put a stop to the further Issuance of gold certificates. To make this impossible of recurrence, Mr. Allison's bill provides that maximum reserve fund of not less than \$120,000,000 shall be set apart in the Treasury for the sole purpose of redeeming United States notes, the entire fund to be in coin of standard value, and whenever this fund gets below \$120,000,000 it shall be unlawful to issue any more gold or silver certificates until the deficit is restored.

This feature of the bill might at first glance, as well as from the title of the bill itself, be thought to have some resemblance to the Plumb amendment to the Sherman Refunding bill; but it has none. It establishes a maximum sum which shall be set apart for resumption purposes, but it does not require the Secretary to expend the excess in the redemption of bonds, nor does it prohibit the retention of as much money, aside from the resumption fund, as the Secretary in his judgment may think proper. It does not decide this question one way or the other, but leaves it in abeyance, to be settled by the Secretary or by Congress in other ways.

It is provided that three-fourths of the resumption fund shall consist of gold corn, the remainder to be of standard silver dollars. This provision is intended as an additional safeguard to resumption. It is to be expected that greenbacks will continue to be redeemed in gold, but if the "combination" to defeat resumption, which some financiers have so often alluded to as among the probabilities, should ever take place, it will be in the power of the Secretary to put out a few cart-loads of silver in exchange for greenbacks, leaving his gold reserve untouched.

It was developed in the recent discussions in the Senate, to the apparent surprise of many Senators, that the Treasury held no specific resumption fund,

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FINANCIAL MEASURES CONSIDERED.
THE SHERMAN BILL IN THE HOUSE—TARIFF AND INTERNAL TAXATION—SENATOR ALLISON'S REINTERNAL TAXATION—SENATOR ALLISON'S RE-

REDUCED CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, who is chairman of the sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, has reported the same to the House. The report is a document of twenty-two pages, and contains, besides the laws establishing and regulating the consular and diplomatic service, a great many facts of interest relating thereto. Until 1855 the salary of the Ministers to Great Britain and other first-class Powers was \$9,000 each. In that year the salaries were increased to \$17,500 for Great Britain; \$15,000 each to France and China; \$12,000 each to Spain, Russia, Austria, Mexico, Brazil and Prussia; \$10,000 to Peru; \$9,000 each to Chili and Turkey, and \$7,500 to each of the lesser Powers. In 1856 the salaries of the Ministers to Great Britain and France were fixed at \$17,500 each, and to Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China at \$12,000 each; all other countries \$10,000 each. Respecting the duties of consular officers the report says:

officers the report says:

The consul is required to know the real market value of all articles of merchandise exported from his consular district, and to see that such values are stated in each invoice certified by him. As most of our duties are of the advalorem sort, it is easy to see that it he consul secures a true statement as to the market value of the goods at the time of shipment, the tack of the customs officials is very light indeed, and the revenues of the country are fully protected; but should the country fail to require a true statement as to the cost of the goods, and the merchandise be undervalued, the loss of the Government revenues would be very great. The consul also has the care and protection of American seamen alread, in adjustment of all disputes between masters and men; the honest settlement of the sallors account with the slop; the collection of extra wages when the seaman is entitled to a discharge, and the granting of such discharge; the relief of distressed seamen; the care of such as require medical relief; the sending to United States ports of such destitute seamen as cannot ship in a foreign port; the care of wreeked property of United States efficiency; the release of weeked property of United States effizens; the release of weeked property of United States effizens; the release of weeked property of United States effizens; the release of weeked property of United States effizens; the release of weeked property of United States effizens; the care of weeked property of United States effizens; the release of weeked property of United States effizens; the release of weeked property of United States effizens; the care of weeked property of United States efficient in the care of estates of citizens dying abroad; the authentication of estates of citizens dying abroad; the authentication of signatures to legal papers of all kinds, and the execution of commissions issued by our courts, Federal and State.

The Consular system is more than self-supporting.

The Consular system is more than self-supporting, the annual fees received now amounting to \$75,000 or \$100,000 more than the cost of the service. Eighteen pages of the report are devoted to brief descriptions of the 180 places-from Acapulco to Zanzibar-where Diplomatic or Consular officers of the United States are stationed. The estimates for the support of the service during the next fiscal ter, may be inclined to support the Senate bill; year amount to \$1,325,000. The amount recommended by the committee to be appropriated is \$1,198.530, and the amount appropriated for the current year is \$1,210,055.

The following are the items of reductions recommended: Minister to Venezuela, from \$7,500 to \$5,000; to Hayti, from \$7,500 to \$5,000; Belgium and the Netherlands consolidated, saving \$7,500; Denmark consolidated with Sweden and Norway, saving \$5,000; Tangier, from class 3 to class 5, saving \$1,000; Panama and Colon, class 3, consolidated in class 2, saving \$2,500; salaries of interpreters at certain Consulates reduced in the aggregate

The following are dropped at an aggregate saving of \$19,225: Charge d'Affaires Paraguay and Uru-

of \$19,225: Charge d'Affaires Paraguay and Uruguay; secretaries of Legation at Vienna, Rome and St. Petersburg; Consuls at Tripoli and Tunis and Algiers and Venice.

Among the items of increase are the following: Minister to Liberia, from \$4,000 to \$5,000; contingent of all Missions, \$5,000; Consul-General at Cairo, \$1,500; Consuls-General at Vienna, Rome, Constantinople and St. Petersburg (they to act as secretaries of Legation) \$3,000; Consul at Apia, raised from class 5 to class 3, \$1,000; Consul at Smyrna, from class 5 to class 3, \$1,000; Consul at Smyrna, from class 5 to class 4, \$500; Roumania and Servia and Greece, \$1,500; Consul at Milan (new) \$1,500; clerks at Consulates, \$7,600; interpreters at certain Consulates, \$1,500; Consul at Galoon (new), \$1,000; Consul at Copenhagen, from class 6 to act as secretary of Legation for Norway, Sweden and Deumark (increase) \$1,000. The total net decrease is \$11,125.

ANTI-POLYGAMY MEASURES.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-The consideration of the Shallenberger bill for the suppression of polygam; in Utab, which, as previously reported in these dis patches, has been favorably recommended by the sub-committee of the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, has been postponed till Wednesday next. George Q. Cannon has asked a hearing before the full committee on that day, and assigned as a reason for delay the recent death of one of his wives. His opponents assert that this motion is made merely for delay, and that his visit to New-York the other day was for the purpose of securing the cooperation of certain large mercantile firms having extensive dealings with the Zion's Cooperative Association, of Utab, to obstruct legislation which might affect the existing condition of things in that Territory.

Mr. Barrows, of Michigan, has expressed an intention to offer to-morrow, if he can secure recognition, a bill to define the qualifications of Territorial Delegates in the House of Representatives. The bail provides that no person shall be a Delegate who has not attained the age of twenty-three years, who has not been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not be at the time of his election an mhabitant of the Territory in which he shall be inhabitant of the Territory in which he shall be chosen: "and no such person who is guilty either of bigamy or polygamy shall be eligible to a seat as such Delegate." This bill is identical with one which passed the House the first session of the XLIIId Congress by a vote of more than two-thirds. It was favorably reported in the Senate in the same Congress, but so near the end of the second session that it was not reached on the calendar, and so failed to become a law.

A NEWSPAPER TRANSFER.

Washington, Feb. 5.-General Thomas J. Brady, one of the principal owners of The National Republican of this city, has disposed of his interest in that paper to W. A. Paton, of New-York City It is understood that there will be no change in the editorial and business departments of the paper. Mr. Hallett Kiibourn remains as business manager, and George C. Gorham as editor in chief. The Republican to-morrow will say:

"While he knew in the transaction only a gentleman of long and successful experience as a newspaper publisher, there need now he no hesitation in stating that the purchase has been made by a combination of gentlemen who believe in the Republican party and its principles, who have no private ends to serve, and none of whom seek office; but who are convinced that the time has come when a vigorous effort should be made to extend, specially through the Southern States, the circulation of a Republican journal as an efficient instrument for the promotion of liberal National principles. While they hope and expect to give to the administration of President Arthur a cordial support, it is not proposed that The Republican shall become the subservient organ of any man or any Administration. The right will be reserved and exercised to criticise freely but fairfy any thing which shall seem derimental to the Republican cause or to the country."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE POTOMAC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- A Board of Officers of the

Corps of Engineers, of which General Q. A. Gillmore is president, has been directed to report upon plans and estimates for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac River in the vicinity of Washington, the raising of the flats in front of the city and the establishment of the harbor shore lines. The other members of the Boar | are Colonel W. P. Craighill and General C. B. Comstock, Captain Turtle, of the Corps of Engineers, is recorder for the Board, which is expected to enter upon the discharge of its duties during the coming week, in order that action may be taken in the matter by Congress during its present session.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.

As Mrs. Henry Batchelo:, of No. 16 Bowery, was riding through Broome-st. last night in a sleigh a and that the amount held for the purpose of securing the greenbacks was largely discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury. Several of the soundest financiers of the Senate expressed the

took fright and ran away. At Broome-st, and the Bowery the horse knocked down Sarah Solomon, age thirty-eight, of No 34 Eldirldge-st, and severely injured her about the body. She was taken home by friends. Mrs. Batchelor was uninjured. The horse was captured.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

is asserted with great positiveness by those who are in a position to know about the recent purchase of the half interest in the Atlantic and Pacific Road, that the New-York men who are expected to take two-thirds of the new issue of \$16,500,000 bends, have decided that some understanding must first have decided that some understanding must first be reached in regard to the future policy of the road and its extensions. The persons who control the St. Louis and San Francisco Ballrond have, it is said, informed the Boston company that it is desirable to have a settlement of certain points in dispute before any allotment of sub-scriptions is made. It is thought the adjustment will be arrived at without resort to the courts.

RESTORATION OF RATES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.-The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will restore its rates to the tariff figures te-morrow, and thereafter the extra fare on the limited express, including a sleeping-car berth, will be as follows: to New York, \$10; to Boston, \$12; to Phila-delphia, \$10; to Washington, Baitimore and Harrisburg, \$9, and to Pittsburg \$5.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.—The latest reports from the Midlethian Mine state that during this morning a relief party descended the Grove shaft, but was compelled to return before reaching the bottom. At 1:50 p. m. another party went down to the bottom, and on returning reported pure air below. At 2:30 p. m. Superintendent Dodds, with a third party, made a descent into the shaft, remaining nearly an hour. After reaching the bottom they explored the tunnel for some distance, and at the mouth of one of the chambers near the engine they discovered another body, which is supposed to be that of the colored fireman, Robert Summels. This body and the one discovered last night were brought to the surface this evening. The work of repairing the brattice for the improvement of the ventilation is still progressing, and it is expected that by to-morrow a more satisfactory exploration will be

THE COMING PRIZE-FIGHT.

New-Orleans, Feb. 5 .- As the time of the Ryan-Sullivan fight approaches, the excitement in creases. Large numbers of strangers arrive by every train from the South, East and West. Arthur Chambers, the champion light weight, in an interview said: "I never saw a greater wonder than Sullivan. The Boston oy 'catches' for all the money I have." "Tom"

O'Neil, of Louisville, is a Ryan man and will back him. Ryan and Sullivan are in fine condition and seem Ryan and Sulivan are in one conductor and seem equally confident. They both say that they will do their best and will "stay" as long as they are able. An at-tempt was made last night to sell pools, but no one seemed lucilined to buy, all preferring to stake their money without pool-box percentages. The betting is about even. It is stated that there will be a train of thirry cars on the Ryan-Sulivan excursion. Persons de-siring to avoid the rabble have chartered special cars.

AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

New-Orleans, Feb. 5 .- Henri Derronce, nincteen years old, the youngest of three brothers now under sentence of five years in the State Prison for the kniing of E. C. Mix, jr., tried to kill himself to-night in the parish prison, where he is at present confined. He had by some means obtained a pistol and, placing the muzzle to his left breast, fired. The ball struck the breast-bone, clauced around to the left side, came out and entered the arm. The wound is not considered dangerous.

A COLLISION NEAR NATICK, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Feb. 5.-In a collision on the New-York and New-England Railroad between a passenger train and freight train, near Natick last night, several persons were bruised slightly. Both locomotives were somewhat damaged. The cause of the accident is attributed to an engineer's disobedience or misapprehension of orders.

MEMORIAL SERVICES POSTPONED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 5 .- Owing to blockading of the streets with snow drifts occasioned by the storm of last night, it was decided to postpone the service announced to be held at the Channing Memorial Church to-day in memory of the late Rev. Dr. EeL sws, of New-York, until Sunday next.

A TRAIN MISSING.

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 5.-A train on the Piedmont Narrow Gauge Railroad, which left for Orange Court House at 10 o'clock last night, with twenty hands, in charge of the superintendent, to raise the snow blockade, has not been heard from since, and, it is feared, has met with disaster.

RENOUNCING HIS FAITH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.-The Rev. E. C. Milne, pastor of Unity Church, at which Robert Collyer formerly officiated, in his sermon this morning abandoned his belief in a personal Deity and in the immortality of man. There is intense commotion among the congregation regarding it.

MR. HEALY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.-T. M. Healy, M. P. for Wexford, Ireland, delivered a lecture to-night at Hortisuitural Hall, under the auspices of the Central Union and Ladies' Land League branches of Philadel-phia. A large sum was realized.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN PRISONERS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5 .- A Land League meeting has passed a resolution calling on the Land Leagues to urge members of Congress to take into consideration the rights of American citizens now imprisoned by the British Government in Ireland.

A WATCHMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 5-Albert Hall, a watchman in a cotton factory here, was burned to death ast night. His body, was found, with a burning lamp near tt, in the wenver's room at an early hour this morning. He was seventy years old.

STILL WRANGLING OVER THE SPOILS.

"What consideration has Tammany Hall been promised for voting for Patterson for Speaker of the Assembly !" Was the question asked in political circles Saturrday; and no one could (or would) give a posttive answer. The Tammany Senators and Assembly men say that they have been promised that they shall be fairly dealt with. This may mean much or little. Those who are in a position to speak with some degree of authority say that Tammany Hall is more anxious to obtain the control of certain committees than the Clerkship of either House It is well known that Mr. Keily wishes that the chair-manship of the Committee on Cities of the Assembly shall be conceded to Tammany Hall, and both that and the chairmanship of the Committee on Railroads were demanded. It is not believed that both will be conceded, but it is more than likely that one has been promised by Speaker Patterson.

William Purcell, of Rochester, and others from the interior, in conjunction with the Tammany representatives, are urging the candidacy of Mr. Moss for Clerk of the Assembly. The County Democracy representatives and others in the Tilden interest are equally pertina clous in presenting Mr. Bunn. The latter will receive the

cious in presenting Mr. Bunn. The latter will receive the support of the Broôklyn delegation.

A strong effort is being made by Sewntor Jacobs and his friends to seeing the support of the Tamenny Senators for President protempere. They profess to behave that they will be nitionalely successful. The Tammany representatives will wait and see what treatment they receive from Speaker Patterson in making up his committees before taking any steps to organize the Senate. Maurice F. Holman is still making a strong canvass for Clerk of the Senate. The probability is that this will be conceeded if the Tammany Senators agree to support Senator Jacobs for President pro tempore. The Tammany Senators are more anxious to secure the chairmanship of the Committee on Raifronds than the clerkship, although they are willing to take both. The situation is complicated somewhat by the antagonism which exists between Tammany Hall and the County Democracy. Members of the latter body look jealously on any concession to their rivials in this city fearing its effect on the local canvass next fail, as well as imperilling its supremacy in the next Democratic State Convention. They profess to believe that the Senate can be organized by Republican Senators absenting themselves, and this will be cetter than conceding the demands which Tammany makes as the price of its support.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

EUROPEAN AND EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS. PROTECTING THE JEWS-A NEW RUSSIAN PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

The new Egyptian Premier says his Government will respect all international engagements. The British troops in Limerick are being treated harshly by the populace. Steps are being taken by the Warsaw authorities to protect the Jews. M. Katkoff, a Russian editor, has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY. CAIRO, Feb. 5 .- Mahmoud Baroudi, the new Premier, to-day visited the foreign Consuls. He informed Mr. Malet, the British Consul-General, that the new Government would respect all international obligations. It is understood that the Ministerial programme, while specially enumerating the different administrations granted by international

ferent administrations granted by international obligations, does not mention the budget question. The President of the Council has addressed a letter to the Khedive containing the programme of the Ministry. It declares that an organic law, scrupulously respecting rights of a private or of an international character and engagements of the public debt, will be the first act of the new Ministry, and that the law will determine the limits of Ministerial responsibility to the Chambers. The Khedive has accepted the programme.

LONDON, Feb. 6 .- The Standard's dispatch from Cairo states that 600 officers have visited the Khedive and expressed their gratification at the appoint-

ment of the Cabinet.

A dispatch to The News from Alexandria reports a heavy gale on the Egyptian coast. Traffic on the Succ Casal is stopped. Two steamers are ashore in a bad position.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. LONDON, Feb. 6.-The Standard's Paris corre spondent states that it is confidently asserted that almost all the important unauthorized brokers will tide over the crisis with credit unimpaired.

BELGRADE, Feb. 5.-The authorities have taken possession of the offices M. Bontonx, the president of the French Union Generale, here and appropriated several sums of money found therein to pay the laborers on the Servian railways, which, it is be-lieved, will be carried on by the Banque de Paris.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS. St. Petersburg, Feb. 5 .- The Golos reports the nurder of a Jewish family of six near Novidvor b

Monjiks. It is stated that the police are on the track of the miscreants. LONDON, Feb. 6 .- A dispatch to The Daily News

from Warsaw says: The authorities are apprehensive of a renewal of the outrages against the Jews. General Albedinsky has organized a thorough paired of Cossacis. This is considered a sign that the authorities are disposed to make strennous efforts to prevent a repetition of the outrages.

BRITISH TROOPS ILLTREATED.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5 .- Great uneasiness prevails at imerick owing to illfeeling existing between certain classes of citizens and the military. The offiper commanding has addressed a communication to the magistrates pointing out that the soldiers are unable to walk on the streets at night without being stoned, and giving warning that the military will be compelled to fire on the people in self-defence if the attacks continue. The Magistrates have re-solved to take extraordinary precautions to preserve

THE SPANISH PILGRIMAGE.

Madrid, Feb. 5.—The Government has received a telegram from the Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican, reiterating the statement that the Pope disapproves of a political character being given to the proposed pilgrimage to Rome, and insists upon its being carried out under the direction of the clergy. It is expected that if Senor Necedal, who is organizing the pilgrimage, does not yield to the wishes of the Pope, the entire project will collapse.

A FORECAST OF THE ROYAL SPEECH. LONDON, Feb. 6 .- The Times, in a leading article forecasting the Queen's speech at the opening of

Parliament, says: Parliament, says:

"The work which it will be practicable to undertake after reform of the Parliamentary rules—namely, the Bankruptey bill, the County Government bill and the Municipality of London bill—will not make the session arcmorable." The Times believes the undertaken of the property of the pro ent in the state of Ireland. Foreign affairs will be

A SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENT. St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—The nomination of M. Katkoft as a Privy Conneillor is gazetted, M. Katkoff is the editor of The Moscow Gazette. He is an Anglophobist, a strong protectionist, and an advocate of inflation of the currency.

THE STEAMER COSMO LOST. LONDON, Feb. 6.—The British steamer Cosmo, last reported at Schastopol from Gaiveston, via Norfolk, has foundered in the Biack Sea. Ten corpses have been washed ashore from the vessel, near Kilia.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 5. General Wallace, the United States Minister to Turkey, has had an interview with the Sultan. The Sultan has conferred the grand corden of the Imperial Order of Osmanie upon Count von Moltke and M. Condourlotts, formerly Greek Minister to Turkey.

will not adhere to any arrangement for the adoption o an international bimetallic standard without the con-currence of England. Herr Weindt, manager of an Austrian small arms manufactory at Steyer, has gone to Paris in connection

It is believed at Beriln that the German Government

with a large order from the French Government for a supply of repeating rifles to the army. The Vienna Fremdenblatt affirms that the most unejuivocal declarations from Russia will not repair a tenth part of the mischief arising from the Penslavist

actitation almost openly carried on in Bosnia and Herzegovina. WINNIPEO, Man., Feb. 5.-A telegram from Battleford announces the nurder of "Siony," an Indian, near Eart Walsh, by one Alexis Petta, with an axe.

OBITUARY.

Washington, Feb. 5.-William Orme, an old and prominent citizen of Washington, died here yesterday afternoon after an iliness of two or three

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 5.-Edmund J. Townsend, a well known cit.zen, dled this morning. He was a prominent Free Mason.

ATTEMPTING TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

A young man entered the Eldridge Street Police Station last night, and asked Sergoant Christie if he could sleep there. He was told to go to the "lodging room," when he turned and asked the Sergeant if he could get him work. The Sergeant said no; that he knew razor from his pocket, and said, "Well, then, there is no razor from his poeket, and said, "Well, then, there is no use of living any longer," at the same time attempting to draw the razor across his throat. Doorman Moure, who stood directly behind the man, selzed his arm and held him until assistance came, who he was taken into the back room. Hand-cuffs were placed on his wrists and his legs were field. The point of the razor, however, had struck the side of fits neck and had inflicted a slight wound. He gave his name as John Flynn, twenty-two years old, a coachman who had been at work in Newark, N. J. He said that he was out of wors and was subject to violent attacks of insanity. He was locked up for the night.

INJURIES RESULTING FROM FALLS.

William Ayers, age forty-six, of No. 607 Hudson-st., fell and broke his right leg, at Bleecker and Greencets, last night. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Join Burns, are fifty-four, of No. 341 Fast Ninth-st., fell on the sldewalk at sixth-st, and Avenue A last evening, causing a fracture of the right leg. He was taken home in an ambulance.

STABBED IN THE SHOULDER. Francis Hayes, age sixteen, of No. 639 First-

ave., was slightly stabbed in the shoulder-blade last night by Charles Curran, of No. 219 East Thirty-seventhst., in a quarrel at Thirty sixth-st. and First-ave. His wound was are seed at Belevue Hospital, and he went home, refusing to make a complaint. ARRIVAL OF TWO STEAMSHIPS.

Pieter de Coninck, from Antwerp, arrived late last CONNECTICUT LAW-MAKING.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A CONFLAGRATION IN JERSEY CITY. FLAMES AMONG THE LUMBER YARDS CAUSE A LOSS OF ABOUT \$200,000.

A fire which proved very destructive broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in Boreck & Co.'s barrel factory at Morgan and Greene-sts., Jersey City. Owing to the inflammable nature of the material in the building, the flames spread with unusual rapidity, and cfore the fire engines arrived the whole interior of the building, which was three stories high and built of brick, was ablaze. The heavy snow storm impeded the progress of the engines and when the first one reached the scene the fire had been communicated to a vacant building south of the barrel factory, which was formerly occupied as a machine shop. That offered very little resistance. The flames went directly through it, and selzed a brick house adjoining which was occupied as a rum shop and poarding house kept by a man named Muller. In the meantime the fire had spread also to Vanderbeck's lumber yard which occupied a large space in the rear of Greene-st. to Steuben and up Steuben in a westerly direction about 200 feet. Fronting on Greene-st. adjoining the beer shop was Vanderbeck's box factory, and next o that, occupying the corner site, was Vanderbeck's office. These were quickly enveloped in flames, and then the whole front of the block in Greene-st. from Steuben to Morgan-sts, was burning.

The heat was so intense that the firemen were unable to work to advantage on the burning pile, but they di-rected a great part of their efforts to saving Dodge's umber, yard and box factory and other mildings on the east side of Greene-st. They were afforded efficient assistance by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's fire patrol, numbering about fifty men and several chemical engines, under the personal direction of Superintendent McCrea. When the fire begap to spread with such amazing rapidity Chief Engineer Farrier sent out a general alarm, which brought all the fire companies in the city to the scene, but they were slow in getting there on account of the storm. ng lumber, communicated with a new four-story brick building on the south side of Steuben-st., owned and occapied by the Simonds Manufacturing Company, manuacturers of furnaces, ranges and stoves.

While the fire was raging in the building, Isaac Kelly, an employe of the company, made his way into it with the supposed purpose of end-avoring to save something; but before he could get back he was cut off by the flames. He was next seen at one of the windows in the second story surrounded by flames and with his clothing on lire. Everybody thought he was doomed, but at this critical juncture Cherles Coyle, a son of ex-Chief Engineer Covie, made his way into the building at imminent risk to himself and dragged Kelly An ambulance was sent for and Kelly was taken to the Charity Hospital, where it was found that he was seriously burned about the hands and face, and it was feared that he had inhaled flame, in which case he will

The Simonds building was completely gutted, nothing being left but the four bare walls. From there the fire extended to Hickey's rum shop, on the southwest corner of Greene and Steuben-sta., the upper portion of which was occupied as a tenement house. Several fami-lies were forced to carry their furniture out into the blinding snow storm and seek places of shelter. The neighbors who were not in any danger kindly took them in and cared for them. The last place attacked by the fire was Vanderbeck's stable in Stouben st. which was totally destroyed. The upper part of it was occupied by two of Mr. Vanderbeck's employes named respectively Kelly and McGrath, and they lost eve rything they had. e time it looked as if the whole district between Greene-st, and the North River would fall before the fury of the flames, but it was saved by the strenuous efforts of the firemen with the effective assistance ren-

efforts of the firemen with the effective assistance rendered by the Pennsylvania Raiiroad Fire Patrol, and the fact that the roofs of the buildings and the piles of lumber were covered with snow, which extinguished the sparks that fell. The entire area to the river is covered with lumber yards, planing mills, box factories and other infusiries of a like character, and it also embraces the Pennsylvania Raiiroad Company's new and extensive grain elevator. The only buildings on the cast side of Greenest, damage i were Dodge & Co.'s box factory and Barnes & Evans's soals and blind factory.

The exact amount of the losses could not be learned yesterday, owing to the fact that it was Sunday, and many of the persons interested could not be found. The Simonds Manufacturing Co. lose \$192,000, \$50,000 of which is in patterns accumulated during the thirty-five years the company has been in business, and which will be difficult to replace. The loss is partly insured. Vanderbeck & Sons, \$70,000; Insured for \$60,000. This includes eight horses which were burned to death in the stable. Brocek & Co.'s loss is about \$20,000; insured for \$10,000. They had in their building 1,000,000 burrel staves, twenty-live car-loads of burrel beads and a large quantity of hoops. This is the firm which suspended business recently because if was not profitable, and it was closing out as rapidly as possible. The principal loss falls on W. G. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, who is the financial man

is the firm which suspended business recently because it was not profitable, and it was closing out as rapidly as possible. The principal loss falls on W. G. Pennyjacker, of Philadelphia, who is the financial man of the itim. The barrel factory building was owned by Levi Apgar, whose loss is estimated at \$12,000. The other losses are Mulier, \$10,000; fully insured; Hickey, \$1,000; fully insured; busined; Dodge & Co., \$1,000; fully insured, and Barnes & Evans, trifling. The total loss will probably reach \$220,000.

The origin of the fire is not known. It was first discovered by Jacob Christman, a special watchman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Ralfroad Company, who says the first saw the flames in the barrel factory. Mr. Brocek declares that there has been no fire in the building in several months, and he thinks the watchman must have been mistaken. The authorities have a slight suspicion that it was of Incendiary origin, especially as a well known incendiary with whom a desire to fire buildings is an uncontrollable disease has just been released from State Prison after serving a term for arson. He was not seen, however, in the vicinity of the fire, and windever suspicion there may be against him has no tangible foundation.

The smouldering ruins were visited by thousands of people yesterday, and it was with difficulty that the police, who were under the direction of Chief Murphy and Caytain Farrier, kept the crowds back. Several engines were on dury all day pouring streams of water on the smouldering and sometimes blazing piles of lumber.

HOT ASHES AMONG COTTON BALES.

Three engines remained all Saturday night and all day yesterday at the cotton warehouse fire in Greenwich-st. The water had frozen on the front of the building, and on the Elevated Rallway, and the effect was in striking contrast to the high pile of smoking bales of cotton which had been tumbled out of the windows early in the morning. About 200 bales lay in the street, and a stream of water was thrown on them all day. The cotton which remained on the lower floors is consider-ably damaged by water. The two upper stories, their contents and the roof of the building were almost entirely burned. One of the side walls is also weakened by

Captain Monroe, foreman of Engine No. 6, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: "This warehouse is in my district. I examined the upper floors January 21, and district. I examined the upper floors January 21, and reported to the Fire Department that, in my opinion, they were overloaded; and then I saw that the floors were so closely packed that in case of a fire it would be impossible to get a line of hose where it could be used. But the worst thing I found was on the fifth floor, where the re is a calorie engine. Here there were ten barrels of ashes from the engine, and some of the barrels were full of not ashes. Keeping hot ashes in wooden barrels in a cotton warenesse is not right. I have no theory as to the cause of the fire, except that fact which I reported to the Fire Department."

DWELLINGS AND STORES BURNED.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in No. 493 Grand-st., Brooklyn, a three-story frame dwelling. It extended to the adjoining stores and dwellings from No. 491 to No. 499. The less on the buildings is placed at \$10,000 and that on the furniture at \$25,000. placed at \$10,000 and that on the furniture at \$25,000. The owners and occupants were: No. 491, Charles Johnson, dealer in sewing-machines; No. 493, Isaac Taylor, dealer in trimmings and luces; No. 495, W. Begg, tea store; No. 497, John riess, dealer in crockery and glass; and No. 499, grocery store, kept by John Piace. The fire was caused by an overheated stove.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. Baltimore, Feb. 5 .- Seihler & Hebrank's extension-table factory, on Swann-at., near Centre Mar-ket, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at about \$8,000. Insured in New-York offices.

CARBONDALE, Penn., Feb. 5.-A store was destroyed by fire at Uniondale yesterday. The proprietor is reported to have been burned alive. The people were unable to reach the spot in time to rescue him on account of the severity of the storm. The fire was the work of tramps, many of whom are new infesting this portion of the State.

Hightstown, N. J., Feb. 5.-A fire broke out here between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon at Auron Dawes's dentist establishment, David Morton's blacksmith shep, Knights of Pythias Hall and the dwelling house of Mrs. Magee were also destroyed. The fire as appoared to have been accidental. The loss is about \$20,000. Downs & Finch's shirt factory, destroying it completely.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 5.—Brace Brothers, steam laundry, employing fifty hands, was burned at an early The steamships Saratoga, from Havana, and | hour this morning. The loss is \$13,000; insurance \$5,000.

MEN AND MEASURES AT HARTFORD.

GLIMPSES OF THE "GENIUS OF CONNECTICUT"-THE NEW LEGISLATURE-LACK OF INTEREST IN THE PARALLEL RAILROAD SCHEME-THE BAT-THE OF THE BRIDGE AT NEW-LONDON.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30,-"The Gentus of Connecticut" is the name given by the artist, I believe, to the singular winged figure atop the dome of the new Capitol. It is fettered with much drapery of a bulgy sort, has a ring or a wreath in each hand which it has no apparent use for, and seems hesitating whether to pitch the rings over the head of the bronze Brownell-holding out a hand, as Dudley Warner says, " to see if it rains"-in the park below, or to crown with them the Putnam that teaches dancing lessons from a pedestal a little way beyond. I do not know the precise significance of this symbolic figure, or why the "Genius of Connecticut" should carry so many wreaths and wear clothes that decidedly were not made for her. Perhaps that is the genius of Connecticut, to wear clothes that don't fit. I understand, of course, the necessity for wings; it wouldn't be a Genius without them. It happens in this case, however, that they make the eye soar instead of the Genius. Tho "Genius of Connecticut" does not much outrank the Fish God of the Phonicians in the matter of beauty, but what with keeping up her her wings, attending to her drapery and holding on to the wreaths, she has a great deal more to do. And I suppose, as a matter of fact, the Connecticut people are much busier than the Phænicians used to be.

Connecticut legislators do not get used to the new arrangement of sessions in the winter so easily as they do to the change from the old State House to the magnificence of their surroundings in the new Capitol. Until this change in the time of holding sessions was made the Legislature ran with and subsisted on the shad. They came with the shad and in the early days of short sessions disappeared with them. From time immemorial they have gone by the name of "Shad-Eaters." The change upsets the traditions and habits of the people; there is much dissatisfaction with it; and it would not be strange if after a little further trial of the present experiment the old practice should be returned to: Possibly, though, instead of going back to the custom of annual May sessions, which would make several other changes necessary and cause some inconvenience, they may reconsider the vote by which they rejected a proposed constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions, a year or two ago, and try the experiment of half rations in the matter of law-making.

In the present Legislature there is a much smaller proportion of lawyers than usual, and there is a consequent disposition to criticise it as not being up to the average. I have heard the absence of prominent men and party leaders accounted for on the ground that this being an off year, with not much at stake on either side, both parties took the opportunity to pay off their debts to the party workers who were willing to take a nomination to the Legislature in payment for past service, and that the Legislature is consequently largely made up of new and inexperienced men. However this may be, they certainly appear very well, and in point of intelligence and ability to comprehend the requirements of the occasion will, no doubt, compare favorably with most of their predecessors. The presence of a large number of lawyers in the Legislature may not after all be an unmixed good. It is not improbable that with a smaller infusion of the professional element and a greater predominance of business men, farmers and mechanics, there may be fewer unnecessary laws passed and fewer mistakes made one year to be corrected the next. It is no objection to this Legislature that it is somewhat slow in getting to its work and seems disposed to do everything with deliberation. It used to be thought that the whole duty of the Legislature consisted in rattling off the business before it with all possible speed, making a short ression of it and adjourning at the earliest day. Now that the members are paid annual salaries instead of a per diem allowance, there is less disposition on the part of the people and press to grumble at them for taking their time and doing their work with decent deliberation. The Connecticut mind readily grasps the altered conditions.

Besides one or two questions of changin seats, chiefly of local interest, and the contest over bridging the Thames River at New-London, there is no business of importance to come before the Legislature. There has been more or less talk about proposed applications for charters for railroads through the State, notably for what is called a Parallel Road to the New-York and New-Haven. The Parallel Road enterprise has been agitated for several years without making much headway. Mr. Vanderbilt's differences with the New-York road on the question of freights and his reported threat to build a new road to Boston led to a temporary revival of the agitation this year, and it was rumored that an application for a charter would be made. For though the State has a general railroad law it seems to be understood that such a road will not be built except under a special charter. And there is little danger that it will ever be seriously undertaken. The management of the New-York and New-Haven road gives general satisfaction to the people, and the business interests of the State are so largely concerned in its prosperity that the Legislature would hardly to create a rival to it even if capital could be found to invest in such a venture. To-day, however, a bill for the incorporation of such a company was introduced and referred to the Radroad Committee in the House. The incorporators named in the bill are Connecticut men, ex-Governor Jewell being the only one of any prominence. The road is proposed to run almost exactly parallel with the New-York and New-Haven from Greenwich to New-Haven, and thence between the Air Line and Shore Line through to the Rhode Island line. There does not seem to be enough in the scheme to awaken the interest of the lobby, and more than that need not be said. The petition for a bridge across the Thames at

Providence Railroad Company, with the view of doing away with the delays at the ferry and making an all-rail through route to Boston over the Shore Line. The plan is to bridge the river at Winthrop's Neck, at a point where the channel is narrow, and at which it will not interfere with the commerce of the port or diminish the extent of the harbor. Over this proposition there bids fair to be a lively contest; indeed it may be said to have already begun, although the petition has not yet been referred to a committee. The argument in favor of the bridge is simply that it will do away with the detentions and delays of passengers and treight now caused by the ferry; and this without sacrificing any business or commercial interest, as the bridge will do no injury to the river or harbor and occasion no serious obstruction to navigation. It is opposed by the New-London Northern Railroad Company, by the citizens of Norwich at the head of navigation on the river, and by a portion of the people of New-London, where public sentiment is divided upon the question, the majority being in opposition. original grounds of opposition were the old ones upon which the bridging of the Connecticat was solong fought, to-wit: the obstruction to navigation, injury to commerce, and damage to the business of the river towns above the bridge; in addition to which it was urged that it would be a damage to the harbor, and probably prevent the building of a Navy Yard upon the site owned by the Government a few miles above.

New-London is brought by the Stenington and

As every other navigable stream in the State is now crossed by one or more bridges near its mouth, the argument from the injury to navigation has lost its weight and receives little consideration. Even Hartford, that for nearly forty years fought for an unbridged passage to the Sound upon this argument.